

Address: Confederate Editor,
The Times-Dispatch.
Specify when possible Regiment and Company of soldiers mentioned.

(Continued From Last Sunday.)

The testimonials of the Federal officers—general and regimental—are not less unanimous and enthusiastic as to the coolness, courage and intrepid daring of the men who followed them in this battle. If the deeds of personal prowess and individual daring which were witnessed during the day on both sides are accurately described it would be a thrilling and a mainly sad poem on the part of men of the South as well as of the North.

When it is remembered how many of Stuart's regiments during nearly the whole of the day were under the fire of Ames's infantry it seems a splendid tribute to the Southern cavalry and their commander. In his congratulatory order he should have said that "the loss of infantry was the least to be doubted their own." The disparity of the casualties was not great.

Stuart estimated, but is nevertheless remarkable in a battle in which the Federal commander of five infantry regiments says: "The entire infantry engaged more or less the entire day, and always with success." While the market was still on the Southern side, nor place of artillery came than Stuart's.

The losses under Stuart in this battle in killed, wounded and missing were 675; under Pleasonton, 860. Stuart had seven officers killed; Pleasonton two. The number of Stuart's officers wounded was twenty-three; that of Pleasonton, thirty-two. The dismounted men killed and wounded on the Confederate side was 231; on the Federal side, 458.

After getting his command across the

Rappahannock General Pleasanton reported to the general commanding the army, "I have pulled the enemy by demanding fighting and the Confederates followed me, returned with my command to the north side of the Rappahannock." Again he wired, "We have splendid fighting yesterday, and I think will prevent Stuart from making a dash for the Potomac. The news is quite reassuring to General Hooker." He reported to President Lincoln, "I am not certain that the raid will be abandoned from this cause." Again he wired, "General Pleasanton without additional troops, I fear, will not be able to prevent the rebel cavalry from turning his right."

Pleasanton himself did not seem quite confident of his ability to check an advance by Stuart, and asked that a corps of infantry be sent to Headstone near the Rappahannock. He reported that a corps was accordingly sent. When a few days later, Stuart crossed the river he found Pleasanton's corps escorted and powerfully assisted by the strong infantry brigades.

General Grant's statement of his object "to disperse the rebel force at Culpeper," and "to destroy his train and supplies of all descriptions," must be conceded that Pleasanton's enterprise on June 9, 1863, was a marked and a most cleverly well planned and bravely fought.

G. W. BEALE,
First Lieut. Ninth Va. Cavalry.

On the night of June seventeenth we went to the south side to occupy a position which had been held by Wise's Legion and a battery whose name I do not now remember. This battery had been put entirely out of commission, and Wise's troops seemed to be demoralized. We found on the

Former Lieutenant, Martin's Battery,
Boggs's Battalion, C. S. A.

BY DR. G. T. TAYLOR

A SUCCESSFUL RUSE.

then, I could give no quarter. I played bold.

Instantly my feelings until I saw a white handkerchief come slowly above the breastworks on a bayonet. I was greatly relieved, but what if the Yanks had discovered I was alone? I ordered my men to follow me as I was to come out, and out walked a lieutenant and two privates. I ordered the lieutenant to line up his men. After he had done so, I ordered him to take four paces to the front and ground their arms. I ordered them to right about face and march four paces, then to right about face and march four paces, then to left about face and march four paces from their guns. I halted them and asked the lieutenant why he did

The poem 'Barbara Frietschle' was written in good faith. The story was no invention of mine. It came to me from sources which I regard as reliable.

I am still constrained to believe that

staff, and being familiar with the town of Frederick, rode with the general at the head of his column and guided him through the town. He affirmed

"There was no noble nature of blunk of chance. No noble nature was not reserved for immigrants. Mrs. Keane. She adds that she is not a Southern woman. The petitioner says she is a native American and wishes her children to be such. The historical events of the war should be kept inviolate and truth and accuracy sacred on both sides. Yours very truly, W. B. CONWAY, M. D. Athens, Ga., July 25, 1912.

Editor of the Confederate Column, Times-Dispatch:

Of course, you have seen him, seen him perhaps, in the grand parade at

followed before in the dim yesterday.
followed up a bullet-went bill to the

Robert, the line had been prominent and honorable, intermarrying with noble families, which fact is plainly set

The surnames of the wives of Sir John Peyton, grandson of the emigrant, are unknown; but his children, as they certainly should, intermarried with the very best families. His oldest daughter, Elizabeth, married Mr. Anne Washington; Frances, his eldest daughter, married John Tabb, of Clay Hill, in Amelia county, Va., and thence forward the baptismal name of Peyton crept in and stayed in the family of Tabb. Giles, etc. Elizabeth married John Dyer, of Gloucester; Anne married Throckmorton, Harriet married Thacker Washington, gentleman; Seladora married Thomas Tabb Rolling.

A few years ago I read an article in the Virginian Pilot mentioning an address made by General Lane at some Confederate meeting at Mount Airy.

intersection of the two Back River Roads
in Ellsworth City. The site is located

shire. And the Peytons from Isleham, in Cambridgeshire, and therefore stood on equal social footing. There is another Peyton family not at all related

(1) William, mbr. of the Pylon, Baronet of
 assurance and almost as good as the
 the bar as that word Minopolis.
 Henry is there, too, thus "Peyton"
 Henry (1626-1659). Westmoreland county,
 son of Henry Peyton, Esq. of Lin-
 coln, who died in 1556, and brother
 of Sir Robert Peyton, Knight, of
 "East Barnet." This Henry had three
 sons, Valentine (2) and John (2).
 Valentine (3) Peyton is unknown.
 His children were John, Robert,
 Craven, Henry, Francis, Valentine and
 William. He married William Powell,
 left numerous children, well
 met forth in Hayden's Genealogy.

ed Mary McKnight, born July 25, 1792, died August 2, 1885. If any of the descendants of these people or connections can assist me I shall be

McCutchan, William McCutchan, born October 26, 1788

sons, Arthur, Robert & John, came to Philadelphia from County Down, Ireland. Robert & Arthur settled in Rockledge, County Mayo, Ireland.

was John. I have searched the county records and written to various parties in the vicinity of Rockledge, Tennessee, but have been unable to find out anything about the family. Colonel John Elliott, his son & grandson, were colonels in the army and served their country in many public capacities. It would seem that some of the connection in Rockledge might be found. I would like to correspond with any who may be so kind as to reply. Were any of Robert Glasgow's line in the Revolutionary War, or did he serve, and did the father or grandfather of John Elliott serve?

JULIET M. GALLAGHER